9: Prothero G-4 (no date) 1920 RD1 Ukraine RD1

132 49·3°. Drawbacks for agriculture in New Russia are the prevalence of north and east winds and an irregular and insufficient rainfall. The average rainfall at Yelisavetgrad is 17 in., at Odessa 16 in., at Lugansk 15 in., and at Nikolaev 14 in. The rains in April and May decide the harvest. June is the rainiest month, but from May to September there are droughts. Most places are largely dependent upon wells and ponds constructed in the ravines, which are frequent on the steppes.

The climate of the Ukraine, as a whole, is therefore continental, i. e. the variation between summer and winter temperatures is very great. Sudden variations of temperature are frequent. The rainfall is by no means abundant, and there is a progressive decline towards the south and south-east. The fact, however, that the bulk of the rainfall occurs in the summer favours agricultural operations, even where the annual amount of rainfall is comparatively low. It is only in New Russia that the country suffers seriously from drought.

(4) Sanitary Conditions

312 364 The Ukraine is very backward in regard to sanitary conditions. Less than half the towns have a satisfactory water-supply, and a very small percentage of them a regular drainage system.

164 758 Typhoid, diphtheria, and malaria are very prevalent. To the great majority of the people in the country, doctors are inaccessible, and even in the towns good hospitals and adequate medical attendance are very rare. In the matter of cleanliness, however, the Little Russians compare favourably with the Great Russians.

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(5) Race and Language

Race

162 563 The population of the Ukraine is composed of a mixture of various races and nationalities, those chiefly represented being Little Russians, Poles, Jews,

Everything in West Ukraine is education work.

462 The woman, too, is brought up in order to play her
512 part properly within the family: she must see
●515 to it that everyone eats from his own plate,
that everyone sleeps in his own bed - not eight
on a wide chest -, that clothing is taken off at
night and that shirts are changed; airing the
rooms is not to be forgotten, and it is unhealthy
for children not to get out of the house a single
time the whole winter long. Fresh air does no
harm. But where to get the shoes and warm clothes
for the little ones?

575 A further, very important society was the
871 "Ridna /96/ Shkola" ("National School"). It
closed the worst gaps which the Poles had hewn
into the Ukrainian school system. There were
3662 Ukrainian public schools in Galicia when
the Poles took over undivided rule. In 1937/
1938 there were only 496 left. All the rest of
the schools were Polonized, so that in the aca-
demic year 1937/1938 only 59,300 of over one
million Ukrainian school children were able to
attend purely Ukrainian schools. Among 307 state
secondary schools in Poland, there were only five
Ukrainian classical schools in the academic year
1936/1937. All of the 1094 state technical
schools were Polish and naturally also all higher
institutions of learning. The means at the dis-
posal of the "Ridna Shkola" - needless to say -
were not by any means adequate to teach all
Ukrainian children their mother tongue. Never-
theless, by means of the savings of its 104,000
members, it was able to maintain 540 kindergart-
ens, 33 public schools, 12 classical schools,
11 colleges, 16 schools for specialists and pro-
fessionals and 4 boarding schools. (53) The

53. Taken from the respective annual reports of the West Ukrainian cooperatives and self-aid organizations.

tension between Poland and the Ukraine in the